listinctly to withdraw it, and to have it so un-

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, hoped that, as Messrs. Richardson and Fuller were no longer candidates, their names would be stricken from the

Mr. Jones then desired to amend the resolu tion by striking out the names of Messrs. Richardson and Fuller.

The Clerk stated that no motion to amend was now in order. The question was then taken on the motion

to lay the resolution on the table, and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 100, nays 99. All the Banks men, and Barclay, McMullen, and Wells, (Administration,) voting yea, the Fuller and Richardson men voting nay, with Dunn, Scott, Moore, Harrison, Edwards, Haven,

Whitney, Williams, and Valk. The House then resumed the business of vo ting for Speaker, when the one hundred and enty-third vote was had, and resulted as fol-

Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts Mr. Orr, of South Carolina Mr. Ricaud, of Maryland Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania Whole number of votes given .

Necessary to a choice There having been no election-Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia, submitted the fol lowing resolution, upon which he demanded

the previous question :

Resolved, That the persistent adherence of the Republican party to the Hon. N. P. Banks as its candidate for the office of Speaker, after the repeated manifestations by a majority of the members of this House that he does not possess their confidence for that situation, ex-hibits a determination to sacrifice the public interests of the country to the triumphs of a personal and sectional party; and that the further continuance of his name before this body, as the candidate of his party for the office of Speaker, justly attaches to his supporters the responsibility for the failure to organize this

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

M. Dunn, of Indiana, hoped the gentleman from Virginia would withdraw his resolution, as its tendency would be to create unkindness. Mr. Faulkner declined to withdraw his reso-lution. It fully expressed his own opinions. Mr. Zolicoffer, of Tennessee, asked the gentleman from Virginia to withdraw the demand for the previous question, that he might submit

an amendment.

Mr. Faulkner then withdrew his resolution The call of the roll being loudly demanded, the House proceeded to the one hundred and twenty-fourth vote for Speaker. The roll hav-ing been called through, before the result was

The Doorkeeper announced "A message from the President of the United States." Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, immediately rose, and in a loud voice objected to the reception of the

Great excitement was here exhibited, accord panied with much disorder. "Mr. Clerk" was simultaneouly shouted by many voices, and several members, in their anxiety to be recognised, pressed forward to the area in front of Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, moved that the

message be received.

The question was then taken by year and nays on the motion of Mr. Stephens, and while the Clerk was casting up the vote, the following was announced to be the result of the one hun

dred and twenty-fourth vote for Speaker: Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts Mr. Orr. of South Carolina Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania Mr. Ricaud, of Maryland

No person baving received a majority of the whole number of votes given, there was no

The House having thus decided to receive the message, Sidney Webster, Esq., made the following announcement: "I am directed by

the President of the United States to deliver to the House of Representatives a communication in writing, if it be the pleasure of the House to Mr. A. K. Marshall, of Kentucky, moved that

the message be read.

Mr. Wakeman moved that the motion be laid

on the table. The House refused to lay the motion to read the message on the table -yeas 90, nays 108. The question recurring on the motion that the message be read, it was taken, and decided in the affirmative-yeas 108, nays 87.

The message was accordingly read. Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, presumed that it was not in order to debate the resolution. The Clerk replied that debate was not in

Mr. Campbell. I congratulate the coun

Loud shouts of "Order! order!" Mr. Campbell. I move, then, that the me

sage be laid on the table. Mr. A. K. Marshall, of Kentucky, moved that the message be committed to the hands of the Clerk, to be delivered by him to his successor

Mr. Campbell modified his motion, so as to include the amendment of Mr. Marshall.

Mr. Sneed, of Tennessee, moved that the whole subject be laid on the table; which mo-Mr. A. K. Marshall, of Kentucky, moved

that when the House adjourn to-day, it adjourn to meet on Monday next; which motion did And then, at a quarter to feur o'clock, the House adjourned.

IMPORTANT TO POSTMASTERS

Our attention has been called to the fact that some postmasters are in the habit of sending back to the mailing office, letters reaching them for delivery, because they were not preand arises from a misapprehension of the law. In no case, indeed, should a letter, after it has postage, much less should it be returned beause the postage was not paid by stamps. is the general duty of postmasters to see that letters are prepaid by stamps, but when (having been prepaid in cash, either through ignorance of the law, or inadvertence, or want of stamps on the part of the mailing postmaster) they reach their destination, it is the duty of the postmaster to deliver them, the same as hough prepaid by stamps. It will necessarily happen, in the introduction of the stamp pre payment system, that supplies of stamps will fail to reach all of the small and remote offices at the proper time; and it would be doing violence to the citizens of those localities, to return and thus delay their correspondence, be cause of a circumstance so unavoidable tertaining this view of the subject, the Departstamps, to forward letters as heretofore when prepaid by money. If an unpaid letter, from any cause, gets into the mail, and reaches its stination, it should be delivered on payment of postage at prepaid rate.-Union,

BRITISH VIEW OF THE CONTEST FOR SPEAK-ERSHIP IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENT

This obstinate contest is a good sign of the prosperous condition of the United States, both in their foreign and domestic relations. Did an enemy stand at their gates, were a commercial crisis impending, were a servile war raging in the Southern States, the election of a Speak er would not be spun out to such a length. All other considerations would be flung to the winds, in order that Congress might proceed without delay to concert measures for averting the danger. But the United States have peace within their borders and beyond them. ample elbow-room in their extensive and thinlyoled territory, with an ample field of remupeopled territory, with an ample field of remu-nerative employment for a thousand times the capital and labor they can command, men have no temptation to civil broils; and, unless they force a quarrel on some foreign nation, no Peoattacking them. The annual meetings of their street, London, England, has kindly consented which might stand over a year or two, without Britain and Europe.

name under their control, and not under his seriously injuring them. They are the political TERRITORIAL AGGRANDIZEMENT AND WAR. to Foreign Enlistment and Central America. own, he had permitted a continuance of its use lotus-eaters of the modern world; they can af without public objection; but he desired now ford to indulge in leisure and procrastination Felices si bona sua norint. The nations of the Old World have the wolf constantly at the door, and must dearly abide any moment of precious

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1856.

To the Republicans of the United States

In accordance with what appears to be the general desire of the Republican Party, and at the suggestion of a large portion of the Republican Press, the undersigned, Chairmen of the State Republican Committees of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Wisconsin, hereby invite the Republicans of the Union to meet in informal Convention at Pittsburgh, on the 22d February, 1856, for the purpose of perfecting the National Organization, and providing for a National Delegate Convention of the Republi can Party, at some subsequent day, to nomi nate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, to be supported at the election in November, 1856.

A. P. STONE, of Ohio. J. Z. GOODRICH, of Mass. DAVID WILMOT, of Pa. LAWRENCE BRAINERD, of Vt. WILLIAM A. WHITE, of Wis. RUFUS HOSMER, Chairman of the Michigan State Republican

Augusta, Mr., January, 1856. As members of the Republican State Com mittee of Maine, we affix our names to the EDWARD FENNO.

[Then follow the names of all the members of the Committee, which it is not necessary to print.

n Kentucky, but Cassius M. Clay sends on his own name, and those of many others of that State, in support of the Call. As the friends of the Republican move-

nent, especially those in the West, who have been most active in promoting the Convention, deem an early notice important, we print the call, with the names of the Chairman of six of the State Republican Committees. The names of the others will be added so soon as

The meeting will be one for consultation and reparation. It will recognise the fact that the Republicans constitute a National Party; it will make known, authoritatively, that they intend to appear as such, under their own banners, in the Presidential contest; and it will provide, directly or through a National Committee, for a National Republican Convention, to nominate Republican Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates. Such is the purport of

Will the Republican Press please copy?

"A DECADE OF THE SLAVE POWER."

We commence this week, on the first page f the Era, the promised series of articles on the progress of the Slave Power, for the last ten years. The writer is a statesman and a scholar, and the subject is one with which he be reprinted in Facts for the People, forming a document for the canvass of great value and efficiency.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S NEW STORY IS COM-We understand that an English publisher has the power of Slavery-and of the apprehension, lately made arrangements for securing in ad- that their triumph over Russia would place vance the first sheets of whatever she publishes in this country.

Next week, we hope to be able to discharge some of our obligations to our publishing friends.

TUESDAY IN THE HOUSE.

A warm discussion sprang up in the House, fuesday, on a resolution introduced by a member from Kentucky, affirming the inexpediency

for the Speakership. Mr. Cobb, Mr. Letcher, and other Adminis tration men, held that the "Democratic organzation" was of far more importance than the peakership, and the purpose was plainly avowd never to vote for an "American" candidate.

A great deal of plain talk took place, which emed to render hopeless any future co-operaion between the Administration and Fuller

A resolution introduced by a member from New York, intended, we presume, to force Mr. Banks off the track, and compel the Republicans to vote for somebody, "American" enough o slide easily into the support of a Know Nothing candidate for the Presidency, was tabled by a heavy vote.

One vote taken for Speaker showed a larger attendance of members, but there was no change

MR. BRENTON, OF INDIANA.

We are sorry to see the attack of the New Fork Tribune on Mr. Brenton. It is altogether unjustifiable. Mr. Brenton has done nothing to subject him to censure at the hands of the friends of Freedom. He is a supporter of Mr. Banks, and stands steadfast with the reached the office of delivery, be returned for Anti-Nebraska members. In scattering his doubt not, by honest motives. We never supshows that he has not done so. We have no doubt that the Tribune will make ample satisfaction in the case, and do all it can to correct misconception as to the course of Mr. Brenton

CAUCUSES LAST WEEK.

to stand any longer for the Speakership. Mr. Fuller also formally withdrew. Caucuses were then held by the several parties. The Administration men nominated Mr. Orr, in the place of Mr. Richardson, but were constrained, by the friends of the latter, to place the new candidate on the platform that had proved so offensive to the Know Nothings. The Know Nothings who would have been willing to vote for Orr, apart from the platform, concluded to hold on to their independent position. The supporters of Mr. Banks, after deliberating in caucus, came to the conclusion that they could not concentrate so many votes on any other candidate, and resolved to adhere to him. The voting the next day showed no change in the relations of parties. Banks last Friday came within four of an election. Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia, at one time introduced a resolution, virtually censuring that gentleman, for not getting out of the way, and his supporters, for casting their votes according to their own judgment. Mr. Faulkner is a reasonable and modest gentleman. We submit whether it would not be better for him to offer a resolution, declaring that no votes given for Mr. Banks shall be recorded by the Clerk, or counted!

L. A. Chamerovzow, Esq., 27 New Broad Representatives are devoted to routine business, to act as agent for the National Era in Great know best how to govern!

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.

Our correspondent who writes over the signature of "A Plymouth Nonconformist," in the course of a communication on the state of public opinion in the United States in regard to the war in Europe, remarks as follows:

"Permit me to say a word in behalf of the action of the Southern States towards Great Britain. The record shows that the South has uniformly acted in favor of peace, in all the questions that have arisen between the two countries. No friend of civilization ought to forget that it was the South which saved the wo countries from war on the Oregon boundanimous in their horrible cry of Fifty-four too, imbibing patriotism from the drippings of forty (54 40) or fight,' Mr. Calhoun led the thern Senators in behalf of a fair and honorable compromise. We saw even the honored J. Q. Adams and J. R. Giddings in the House of Representatives speaking and voting for a fratricidal war, while the words of moderation, hristianity, and peace, were left to a Butler King, and Yancey. And at this present mo ment, we see the newspapers of a Greeley, a Weed, and a Raymond, rivalling Tammany Hall in its 'vulgar bate' of 'the British.' sir; it is not the Southern States which are chiefly to blame for the Russian sympathies of the Union. The onus of this lies on the Middle States; and those who, as citizens of the world, regard the issue in the Crimea as the paramount issue, cannot help being thankful at the present time that the South imposes a conservative moderation on the foreign action of the White House, and are well content to see the Middle States in a condition of vassalage to the South, provided that Tammany Hall is muzzled, and the Allens, Hannegans, Casses, and Douglases, are not allowed to pursue their

olicy of war for the sake of war. "Understand well that we prefer Calhoun to Cass, and the Charleston Mercury to the New York Tribune, at the present moment; for the retrograde influence of Russia, affecting the testinies of two hundred and fifty millions of Europeans, is a far more serious impediment to the world's progress than the little local evil of American Slavery. South Carolina, with true chivalry and magnanimity, chooses this time to relax her inhospitable laws against the ingress of British colored seamen into her ports, while the Middle States of the Atlantic seaboard are burning for an opportunity to pick a

ounce judgment upon the motives or relative has endeavored, so far as its influence would go, to promote kind feelings between two great nations, more intimately bound together by ties | transportation to Liverpool? How would war of kindred, institutions, and interests, than any other two nations on the face of the earth. lations, domestic or foreign, is Justice. We she is not unwilling to see it abolished everywould in no case submit to injustice at the where. Is our Southern coast well fortified hands of a Foreign Power.

We differ from our correspondent totally in onies, and are interested in promoting the emancipation of the slaves in Cuba-of the fact, that a strong suspicion prevailed among slaveholders that their combined efforts would be nenced in this week's Era. We need hardly directed to prevent the acquisition of Cuba by this country, sought as a means of aggrandizing them in an attitude unfavorable to the schemes of the Slave Power for subjugating both Central America and the West Indies.

Our correspondent completely overlooks the Elements at work in the South-the Despotism that rules there, its aims and principles. The influences indicated naturally generated and organized a pro-Russian Sentiment in the South, and, as the Slave Power controls the Administration, determined of course its policy of all cancus platforms and cancus candidates and the tone of its organs in both the free and begs leave to assure the commercial classes, slaveholding States.

> Our correspondent should remember, that while the causes we have mentioned induce, in the slave States, a strong sentiment of hostility to England, other causes have been continually at work to make them, in action, forbearing and peacable, "Nonconformist" seems to attribute their conservative policy to the influences of a Christian civilization, Calhoun was the Christian statesman, Adams, the Moloch of war! The Charleston Mercury is the type of civilization, the New York Tribune, that of barbarism. Were our friend a native-born American, we should hold him inexcusable; but it is almost impossible for men not familiar, from their youth up, with our institutions, to understand the state of things in the North and

The Slaveholding Oligarchy understand cleary their own interests, and pursue them without compromise or postponement. If violence or war will promote them, violence and war will be their policy. They will threaten the Union. send armed bands into Kansas to subjugate its peaceful settlers, intrigue for a foothold in Dominica, encourage filibustering on Cuba, wage war against Mexico. Is this Christian Civilization? But, where war would endanger their interests, by cutting off the market for their products, by exposing to imminent perils the system of labor on which they rely for their resources and their political power, by involving the accession of States hostile to their "peculiar institution," then Peace will be their policy, especially if it can be secured by concessions not hurtful to them, but really advantageous. Mr. Buchanan did demonstrate that our title o Oregon, up to 54° 40', was clear and indisoutable. Mr. Polk asserted this-we believed it-John Quincy Adams believed it. Now, what was the plain duty of the Administration? To stand by our rights: it has as good a right to surrender all, as any portion of our territory. But, under the controlling influence of Mr. Calhoun and the Slaveholding Oligarchy, it 'backed down" to 49°, disgracefully surrendering a large portion of American soil. The Christian Civilization that had too much conscience to fight against Britain for our own territory, afterwards rewarded itself for its sublime rectitude, by falling upon feeble Mexico, and wresting from her enough of her territory to balance the loss. Remarkably enough, the territory it surrendered was on the North, that seized, on the South and West, where it was hoped to establish Slavery!

We do not charge the Oligarchy with being selfish or sinners above other men-but they have their peculiar interests; these they always consult, and as they dictate, their policy is, war or peace. The Union they consider best managed, when regulated by themselves-and its powers never so well used, as in preserving, extending, and perpetuating Slavery. Of course they are not deficient in patriotism-will not a

Now, in regard to the questions in relation have escaped.

under negotiation between the United States and Great Britain, the Administration, according to usage, bore itself spiritedly towards the English Government; this was necessary to satisfy the demands of the masses, who, with no desire for war with England, still would condemn an Administration timid and compro mising in its foreign policy. But, will there be

war? Mr. Clayton is very much incensed Mr. Weller talks in great swelling words: Mr. Cass begins to rumble, as if giving indication of a coming eruption : and even Mr. Seward will not volunteer to "hold in" the valorous Administration. Washington correspondents the Attorney General, grow belligerent, and one might suppose that the country is on the brink of a war with the greatest naval Power in Christendom.

But, the question recurs-will there be war Ah, we have yet to hear the voice of the 'Christian Civilization," as our correspondent imagines it, of the Oligarchy. They have not yet spoken emphatically: perhaps they have been hoping that the philanthropists and money men of the North would raise an outcry against war-or that the Republicans would band themselves in opposition. Then, they might have peace, and at the same time get to themselves great credit for being the spirited defenders of the country's honor : ready to beard the lion in his den, but for the "Black Republicans," who love English Abolition so well, that they could not think of rebuking English ambition!

Will there be war? we again ask. Let no opponent of the Administration, especially no Republican, give himself any uneasiness. That | in or out of Congress, is unwise, unjust to is a question he is not called upon to decide. The Republicans have no part or lot in the Administration, no control over it. It and the try; but that, agitation, with a view to the res Slave Oligarchy, whose agent it is, must settle the question of peace or war. They have got souri Compromise, is a duty, &c. Yeas 100. themselves into difficulties; let us see how they will get out of them. They will doubtless ponder well the matter, and, before arriving at a decision, take a full view of the bearings of the question on the peculiar interests of the Our correspondent is not sufficiently versed Oligarchy. War may divert public attention n the domestic affairs of this country to pro- from the Slavery controversy, and yet it may not. Never was the controversy warmer than nerits of its different sections. He and our during the Mexican war. And then, how readers know that the Era has never pandered | would war affect the market for cotton? Would to the vulgar antipathy against England, but Britain make a special exception in favor of that staple, and, while ravaging the Southern coast, receive Southern cotton on its ships for affect the condition of the slaves? In 1812, England was interested in the preservation of But, devoted as we are to peace, and especially what is called "slave property," held in the with Great Britain, our first demand in all re- Colonies. In 1856, having abolished it there, Where is our weak point? In a war with a vast, naval Anti-Slavery Power, would the egard to his estimate of the action and senti- presence of three or four millions of slaves ment of the South. He gives it credit, where render us invulnerable? And how would war it deserves none. We tell him-and we know affect the North? Hurt its commerce, but stimwhat we say-that the pro-Russian sentiment did ulate its manufactures. Capital driven from originate in the slave States, among slavehold- one channel, would flow into another. Northers-that it was the product of an institution ern resources would be equal to any emergendentical in principle with the serfdom of Rus- cy; and would the free men of the North and sia-of the fact, that the Czar Nicholas had at West be held back from the Canadas, as they one time, acting as arbitrator on a question be- were by an imbecile Cabinet during the last tween this country and Great Briatin, rendered | war? Providence works in inscrutable ways. is familiar. The papers may run through a decision highly acceptable to the slavehold- How remarkable, if war, begun by profligate twelve or fifteen numbers of the Erg, and will ing Oligarchy—of the fact, that Great Britain political gamblers, should result in the extinction of Slavery, and the North America!

> Great events are wrapped up in this question of peace or war with Great Britain-no wonder the Oligarchy begin to consider. Who knows but "Christian Civilization" may again triumph? Yes-the Oligarchy are considering the subject. Mr. Mason of Virginia, and Mr. Butler of South Carolina, observing the hot haste of Cass and Clayton, deprecate premature discussion-they are evidently inclined to take the matter coolly. They cannot be very anxious to give notice to Great Britain of an early termination of the Treaty. The Union too, the President's organ, after having been bubbling over with hot patriotism for months, has under gone a sudden cooling: it is scandalized by the givings out of the Washington correspondents. that war is coming. The Union is placid-it that although things are "delicate," they are not dangerous. The truth is, the President has heard from Calhoun Conservatism, speaking through its organ, the Charleston Mercury, as

"We have examined the whole correspondnce with care, and the conviction is clear, that the treaty of 1850 the Government of the United States believed the Mosquito Protectorate was effectually extinguished, and that enceforth that Central America was free from any controlling influences of European Powers. That the people of the United States believed the same thing, we need not assert. That the British Government never meant to relinquish this Protectorate, is now affirmed, and thus the position of the two Powers is distinctly defined n irreconcilable antagonism. If these differences are pursued to their extreme, the result will be inevitable war.

"But there are several reasons that forbid us to believe that this difference will lead to war between the two countries. The immediate consequences of war would be in the highest degree disastrous to both nations; and o this the people on both sides of the Atlantic are equally convinced. It would, in fact, involve the destruction of almost the whole Atlantic commerce.

"The value of the matter in controversy very small, whether to Great Britain or the United States. The former Power has bound herself not to colonize, or occupy, or fortify, any part of the Mosquito Coast; and even without such bond, the United States have the security of nature that such occupation will never be made by Europenas. They cannot live there, and that is the reason why the country was never heretofore occupied by Spaniards or

Englishmen. alligators, mosquitoes, and savage men. They rule over it because they alone can inhabit it. The colonization of this region by Great Britain, or by the United States, is a pure chimera.

It is only the African race, under the rule of energetic and intelligent masters, that can ever make it the abode of wealth and civilization. We have no hope of bringing it to this condition; and the Government of the United States can have no hope. The utmost result of a conflict between our country and England, is, after of Saturday now shows that there is not an a most disastrous collision of their really great interests, to leave the little King of the Mosquitoes as much of a savage, and as incapable of an independent position, as at the commence-ment of the war. What have we to gain by such a conflict-we, who are yearly overflowing our influence upon neighboring countries?

"If we seek dominion, it is irresistibly comng to us; and that is the very secret of the stility of foreign Powers. Our standing army and navy is time; and we need not go beyond this, to discover the source of the jealousy of the Western Powers of Europe. Time is robbing their plumage, and placing it on the wings of the Western Republic. We can afford to wait in the settlement of

this question; and if the decision presses, we can honorably leave it to the arbitrament of an impartial umpire. SLAVE STAMPEDE IN KENTUCKY .- Cincinnati, Jan. 28.—There was quite a stampede among the slaves of the border counties of Kentucky, last night, and the whereabouts of several hav

ing been discovered in this city, the officers, at man value and take care of his estates? The approaching a house where the slaves were see noon to-day, proceeded to make arrests. On Oligarchy hold the United States of America creted, the latter fired upon them, wounding to be their patrimony, and that the whole of its two or three spectators slightly. One slave

DEFINING POSITIONS-SATURDAY'S PRO- THE DISPOSITION OF THE KANSAS MESSAGE

Saturday, the 27th, the members of the House occupied themselves in defining their positions. There was no voting for a Speaker, but the yeas and navs were called on five resolutions, with some curious results.

The first assumes that, as the political sentinent of the House indicates that the sentimen of a large majority of the People of the United States is adverse to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, no man ought to be elected speaker, who does not fully harmonize with that sentiment, or who will hesitate to exert himself earnestly for the restoration of the restrictive clause in that Compromise. This was ost-yeas 100, navs 102-the Richardson and Fuller men, including Haven, Valk, Wheeler, Whitney, and Williams, voting nay. Faven and Wheeler were elected as Anti-Net aska men, and their votes decided the qu'stion against the friends of Freedom.

The second resolution affirms that the re strictive clause ought to be restored-a 'mere abstract, unmeaning expression of opin onand this was carried-101 to 100. Have and Williams voted in the affirmative, as the resolution commits them to nothing pratical. Wells, of Wisconsin, who had voted now on the first resolution, did not vote on this -- fearful of offending his Southern friends by even an abstraction, and his constituency, by recording his name against what he knows are their

The third resolution declares that a pseless and factious agitation of the Slavery question portion of the American People, and to some extent injurious to every section of the coun toration of the restrictive clause of the Mis navs 103. Poor Mr. Wells, being in a strait again, refused to vote. The Richardson and Fuller men again combined, including Haven Wheeler, Whitney, Williams, and Valk, and gave 103 negative votes, defeating the resolution. But Mr. Fuller of Pennsylvania, anxious to demonstrate his loyalty to Slavery, immediately moved "that a useless and factious agitation of the Slavery question, in or out of Con gress, is unwise, unjust to a portion of the American People, injurious to every section of our country, and therefore should not be coun-

Such a resolution would have passed with conderful unanimity. Mr. Fuller means well to Slavery, but he lacks training. Accordingly, one of the wise men of the South requested him to grase the words " useless and factious, and he did so, making the resolution read "any agitation of the Slavery question." This Baltimore Platform resolve was then adopted-101 to 100-Wells again declining to vote The 101 negatives were cast by the Richard son and Fuller men, including Haven, Wheeler Whitney, Williams, and Valk.

It will be noticed throughout that the ion against the Anti-Nebraska men is determined by the votes of Haven and Wheeler elected as Anti-Nebraska men by Anti-Nebras ka votes, on the urgent appeal of the New York Tribune and other Anti-Nebraska newspapersnot, however, of the National Era.

Mr. Meacham introduced the last resolution declaring the repeal of the Missouri Compronise to be "an example of useless and factious agitation of the Slavery question, unwise, and unjust to the American People," and this was readily passed, as it embraced simply a rebuke to the Administration, and not the assertion of any Anti-Slavery principle; and, moreover, proposed no redress. Its passage, however, see ed to subdue the Administration Party, and remind it that, after all, it is still a meager minority of the House of Representatives. By analyzing the votes, the reader will see

that those remarkably consistent prembers, Messrs. Haven and Wheeler, determined the vote on each resolution-and then, by compar ng the resolutions, he will come to the concluon that the opinions of those gentlemen seem to be somewhat confused. First, they vote that the political sentiment

f the House does not indicate an adverse seniment to the reneal of the Compromise on the part of a large majority of the People of the nited States, when, as the record of that very ession shows, 108 members recorded their votes against 93, in support of a resolution de ouncing the repeal as "unwise and unjust." The next moment they vote that the repeal ought to be repealed-that the Sestrictive clause of the Compromise ought to be restored, as an act of justice to the People of the United States! Then they vote that it is not our duty to persist in our efforts to restore that restric tion, fully and completely, in fact or in substance!! Then, that any agitation of the Slavery question, in Congress or out, is unwise, njust, and injudicious, and should be discounenanced, although just half an hour before they had voted that the restriction in the Compromise prohibiting Slavery north of 36° 30'. ought to be restored—as if its restoration could be effected without agitation!!!

Messrs. Haven and Wheeler will have to repare some volumes of commentaries, to explain to their constituents votes so ridicuously inconsistent. On the whole, Saturday's proceedings demonstrate, we fear, that the good People of the Free States, bedeviled by Know Nothingism, have sent to the House f Representatives just enough Northern men with Southern principles, to give the Slave Power a majority, on every practical question at issue between Slavery and Freedom.

We have now one word of counsel to the Slavery Party of the House, with its two vings-Administration men and Know Nothings. You have passed your fathous Baltimore platform, no-Slavery-agitation resolution, by a majority of one. Select, ther, a man precisely representing that resolution; and elect him. Take any of your friends - Fuller. Haven, or Wheeler-and you are safe. You have just one majority, and if the House remain disorganized, it is your fault. The record Anti-Nebraska majority in the House of Rep-

FROM CALIFORNIA. New Orleans, Jan. 25 .- The steamship Dan-

Webster has arrived at this port, from San Juan, bringing California advices of the 5th of A severe shock of an earthquake was expe-

rienced at San Francisco on the 2d of January. Attachments had been issued against Lucien Herman, an extensive money agent at San Francisco, to the amount of nearly \$150,000. Mr. Silsbee, the Yankee comedian, gied at San Francisco on the 22d of December. The Sacramento Valley railroad is open for twenty miles.

New and rich diggings have been discovered n American river. The news from the mines was encouraging. frade was dull, and the demand from the in terior light. Flour and grain were dull, The dates from Oregon are to the 20th of December. Nothing had been heard of Col. Kinney's party, which went to attack Fort Wal-

still continue.

lawalla, which was in possession of the Indians. The Northern California Indian depredations

The abominable message of the President, tion in the Senate; but, as the members of that their fire on the Slavery question, the document was soon disposed of.

Mr. Seward took occasion to explain his ourse of action. Speaking of the closing part of the annual message, he said : "It seemed to me ill-timed. It set forth

principles and doctrines which seemed to me eretical-which seemed to me wanting in all the elements of statesmanship. But while this was the peroration of the message, its exordium was occupied with laying before Congress information about the critical state of our relations with a foreign Power—the greatest, the most grasping, and the most rapacious in the world. It was made a question, in the Senate, whether those who differed from the President in regard to the matters discussed in the concluhe message, would sustain the nation in the attitude which the President of the United States had given it in regard to its foreign relations. To the end that, so far as one so humble as myself was concerned, there might be no difficulty about that question, I distinctly stated that I should forego any remark upon all the other matters contained in the message, and I gave my distinct assurance to the Administraion and to the country, that to the best of my udgment, and knowledge, and ability, I should sustain the Government in the position it had assumed in regard to its foreign relations. We have just now postponed that great question until Monday. It needs all the harmony, as it needs all the wisdom, and I fear will need the firmness, of the Senate to meet that quest this city at least a week before the communi tion. I am ready-I trust others will be-to show the country, Great Britain, and the world that if we have differences among ourselves, about domestic questions, we are still a united harmonious people, in regard to those which concern other nations.
"I will now forbear, under these considers

tions, on the same ground, if such shall be the pleasure of the Senate, to speak one word, I do not say of complaint—I will not use so strong a term—one word of dissent, shall I say, from what has been alleged in the message we have ust received, concerning a domestic subjec differing, as every one knows how much it do from the opinions and views of policy which I entertain, and which are entertained by a por ion, I will not say how large, of this Hous and of the other House of Congress.

"I trust that it will be the pleasure of th friends of the Administration to let that mes

sage either lie upon the table or pass at once, as shall be their choice, to the Committee on Territories, to receive their consideration; say ing for myself, however, that when the time shall come for action upon this question, in the opinion of a majority of my peers here, (and it for them to say whether it shall interfere with oreign questions or not,) then I will endeavor to make good an opposition to the policy, to the principles, and to the sentiments which are contained in the message which has been this day laid before the Senate, at a time and under recumstances so inauspicious to its considera Mr. Clayton, of omnibus memory, suggested

that it would be a good plan to send the special message to a special committee of thirteen Mr. Clay's old omnibus committee over again Mr. Mason insisted on having it handed over to the Committee on the Judiciary, of which he is Chairman, and on which the Anti-Nebraska Party has not a single representative. It was cemarked by Mr. Wilson, that as the Committee on Territories, by an extraordinary act of magnanimity, has one man upon it, representing the views of the minority, he preferred that the message should be referred to it. He took occasiou, at the same time, to express his views very briefly of the message.

"This message relates to the people of Kansas, who are endeavoring to protect themselves; who have adopted the only practicable mode in their power to protect their lives, their liberties, and their property, against armed invaders. It refers to their acts as revolutionary. Sir, their position is an extraordinary one, but I do not elieve that there is anything in their action of a revolutionary purpose or a rebellious character. Extraordinary as is the position of that to it by outrages unparalleled in the history of this country or of the civilized world; and he spirit of freemen, in the spirit of men capable of maintaining their rights, they have accepted the doctrine of squatter sovereignty in tense indignation in States near the Territory its broadest sense, and organized a State Gov ernment to protect them against armed inva-sions from Missouri, and the acts of an incompetent and treacherous Executive, pledged t execute, at the point of the bayonet, the inhuman enactments of a Legislature forced upon the actual settlers of that Territory by armed invaders, under the lead of a man who once presided over the Senate."

The message was at last referred to the Committee on Territories, and we may have a re port by and by, after we have demonstrated that Mr. Clayton was wide awake, and in the full possession of all his faculties, when he made a treaty, putting this country in bonds, pinding it not to colonize in any part of Central America.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, Jan. 8, 1856. To the Editor of the National Era:

A great political and moral conflict is no roing on in Kansas. The two great parties which compose our nation, are brought in close and deadly collision. To retreat, on either side, would be certain defeat. Never before, on this continent, did so much depend on the issue of a conflict. It is astonishing that the friends of Freedom feel no more interest in this subject. The Slavery men show, by the means they resort to for success, that they consider their cause desperate. They have sent here the most ignorant and vicious part of their population as ssionaries. What can these do, when brought in contact with the missionaries of Freedom, who are among the most intelligent and enterprising people that could be found in the free States? My nearest and most intimate neighbor is from Arkansas. He and hi family despise the marauders, and have em braced the cause of Freedom. There are, undoubtedly, hundreds of just such cases in this Territory. I presume that one half of those who defend Slavery are influenced by fear of

will cease to control them. Slavery can be es-tablished here only by civil war. The Missourians evidently did not intend, in their last invasion, to push matters to open vioence, but to bring such a force that the Free State men would be frightened into submission When they found that their plan did not suc ceed, they were very willing to compromise. Now they are boasting that they brought the Abolitionists to their terms-which were, submission to their laws and in the surrender o Sharp's rifles. To such terms the Free State en never submitted, and never will.

slaveholders; and the moment the fact of this

eing a free State is established, that influence

The vote at our late election, on the Black Laws, will probably give our friends at the East a wrong impression respecting our Anti-Slavery strength. The friends of the law seemed determined. They stated that the Missonrians would liberate and send into Kansas all their worthless slaves, if it became a free State and would admit them. Many of them threatened, that if they could not have such a law, they would go for Slavery. Many of the opposers of the law were thus induced to vote for ; and others, on account of the manner in which the tickets were drawn up, voted for it by mistake. The friends of Freedom consider it a great triumph, that they kept it out of the Constitution; and believe that if the Legislature obey instructions, and put it on the statute book, it will not long remain there.

Let not the friends of Freedom be deterred from coming, by the monster Slavery, which, by fraud and the violation of covenant obligations, has been placed in their way. He looks much more frightful at a distance than when

Washington, Jan. 23 .- Mr. Buchanan writes that he will relinquish his mission on the 12th

THE MESSAGE-ANOTHER COUP D'ETAT.

Against common sense and usage, the Presi dent, on the 31st December, knocked at the door in relation to Kansas, produced quite a sensa- of the House of Representatives, then, as now, in a state of disorganization, demanding a hearing body seem determined, for a time, to reserve for his Annual Message. The members of the House, as well as everybody else, were astonished at the cool impudence of the thing; but impudence is allied to courage, and courage is always admired, so the coup d'etat was successful. The Message was received, in violation of the plain letter of the law, which forbids the transaction of any business until the House is organized by the election of a Speaker. It is therefore no matter of special wonder that a similar inroad upon the privileges of the same disorganized body met with equal success

on Thursday last. The Message relates to Kansas. We are told that "circumstances have occurred to disturb the course of governmental organization in the Territory of Kansas, and produce there a condition of things which renders it incumbent on me to call your attention to the subject. and urgently recommend the adoption, by you, of such measures of legislation as the grave exigencies of the case may require." After reading this startling announcement, we were prepared to expect highly important information from Kansas, communicated by special express to the Government, and not known to the public. But no such revelation accompanies the Message, and there is not an allusion in it to events which were not well known in cation of the Annual Message to Congress on the 31st ultimo! The country will therefore naturally inquire, why this extraordinary Message, at this time? In the Annual Message, when the crisis still existed in the affairs of Kansas, the country wondered that the President should deem the matter of so little conse quence as barely to refer to it at all, while now that the immediate difficulty has blown over, for the present at least, he magnifies it into an affair of the gravest national importance, threatening civil war and a dissolution of the Union. The President, after making the startling

announcement referred to, then proceeds to make "a brief exposition of the circumstance referred to." It turns out, that instead of any recent news, the President refers to the whole history of the organization of Kansas, or to such portions of it as suits his purpose. He defines the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska the appointment o bill. It has two objects-first, it defines the boundaries, and "makes provision for their political organization and administration as Territories; and, secondly, it leaves the inhabitants of the Territories the right to determine Compromise. for themselves their domestic institutions. The President fails to explain how it is that a people, in virtue of squatter sovereignty, have the right to establish Slavery, and are debarred the less important privilege of electing a Governor. He then proceeds to recite the leading features of the bill, and to specify the time of appoint ing, and the duties of the Governors, in regard to ordering a census and holding elections; and argues at considerable length to show that all the difficulties in Kansas have resulted partly from "local mal-administration," and partly from "the unjustifiable interference of the inhabitants of some of the States, foreign by residence, interests, and rights, to the Territory." and ridicule." Light is thrown upon this vague allegation in a averred that certain "persons and parties," to the demands of the Slave Interest, that the who were "thwarted in the endeavor to impose, through the agency of Congress, their particular views of social organization," had recourse "to the extraordinary measure of progagandist colonization." "With such views," says the also placed the act of removal upon the same President, "associations were organized in some of the States, and their purposes were gandists. The Star is well known to be sen proclaimed through the Press, in language official. The editor is on familiar terms with people before the country, they have been driven extremely irritating and offensive to those of the President and Cabinet, and prides himswhom the colonists were to become the neighbors. Those designs and acts had the necessary consequence to awaken emotions of inactuate the Administration. The editor saof Kansas, and especially in the adjoining State of Missouri, whose domestic peace was

> courter-movements which ensued." The whole blame is here laid at the door of the Northern freemen who chose to exercise the constitutional privilege of emigrating to Kansas Graceless and unscrupulous as is the tone of this Message, the President has not ventured to charge the Northern people with a violation at the moment he admits that the Missourians were guilty of "illegal and reprehensible counter-movements." It is well known that the people of New England and other Northern friends of the measure denied the allegation, lature of Kansas, with all its laws, will be so like Peter, with an oath. But what will every aside as fraudulent. intelligent mind in the country conclude, after But, allowing for the moment that the Legis reading this Message of the President? Is it lature was legally constituted, still, its atte not plain that the powers of the Government cious violations of the constitutional and natural have been devoted to the introduction of Sla- ral rights of the people are all-sufficient groun very into Kansas, and that the President is for setting it aside, and all elections held us now alarmed and irritated at the danger of the | der it. failure of the scheme, in consequence of the

We will not follow the President through his tirade against Governor Reeder. His object is evidently to prevent the admission of that gentleman to a seat in Congress, by rehashing the charge of speculating in the Indian lands, a doubt of their constitutionality, and an effort What have those speculations to do with the on the part of some party or clique to bind the affairs of Kansas? The President alleges that freedom of conscience in judging of their valid Reeder was removed in consequence of those ity. This was precisely the case with the fire speculations. Therefore, he was not removed mers of this code. They had a particular infor mal-administration; and hence there was terest to subserve. They, in the first place. not the slightest occasion for the undignified | deliberately disfranchised all who had ever vio and vindictive attack upon him in the Mes. lated any provision of the Fugitive Slave Law. sage. The offence of the ex-Governor was not and made the conviction of such an offence, at connected with his official duties. It was out any time, in any State, a disqualification side of his office, and therefore there was no vote. One of the provisions of that infamous vast resources should be disposed of in such a way as to minister to their power—for they know best how to govern!

Now, in regard to the questions in relation

I wo or three spectators slightly. One slave woman, finding that escape was impossible, cut the throats of her children, killing one instantly, and severely wounding two others! Six slaves were apprehended, but eight are said to have escaped.

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I wo or three spectators slightly. One slave woman, finding that escape was impossible, cut the duty of every citizen, at the of February, whether a successor shall have been nominated or not. He will appoint Mr. Campbell, the Consul to London, temporary cuties in that Territory, than there would be any fugitive slave. To refuse obedience to this in referring to any other private transaction. Chargé d'Affaires, as there is at present no slightly. One slave woman, finding that escape was impossible, cut the duty of every citizen, at the duty of every c more reason to refer to it in a message, which act makes it the duty of every citizen, at the

"Governor Reeder speculated in Indian land in violation of law, for which I removed his therefore, he is responsible in a high deep for the difficulties which have sprung up l tween the friends and opponents of Slavery. The truth is, that no one believed at the time

that Reeder was removed for the cause allege He did not in fact violate the law by the m chase of Indian lands, because he only comed to purchase, on condition of the Preside approval. But we have no intention of enter ing into the defence of Mr. Reeder. Allowi him to he guilty, we deny that he was remor for the cause alleged. The tone of the M. sage proves this. The gravamen of the Predent's argument is, that Reeder superindu the difficulties in Kansas, not by speculati in Indian lands, certainly, but by refusing acquiesce in all the demands of the Atchis and Stringfellows. If this is not his offen then there was not the slightest occasion enter into the merits of his conduct. Roy ... have other evidence to the same effect, in the cotemporary exposition" given to the act of emoval by the President's leading friends The Southern newspapers and politicians, genera y, demanded the removal of Reeder, on ground that he was opposed to the introdu tion of Slavery in Kansas; and when his rem val took place, they boasted that the Preside had thus evinced his readiness to serve the terests of the South. Jefferson Davis, See tary of War, visited his home in Missi some weeks before the announcement of Re er's removal was made officially, and he th promised the people in a public address th the Abolitionist Reeder should be removed. account of his opposition to Slavery. In a dition to these undeniable facts, we happer have before us articles from two leading now papers, generally regarded as speaking by a thority, which attribute the removal of Reed to his hostility to Slavery. The first is from the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, the organ of the Virginia Democracy-in other words, of "National Democracy." The paragraph peared shortly after the removal of Resident The editor says: "It was due to the people of Kansas the Reeder should be removed. The President act wisely and justly in consulting their wishes.

grossly disregarded his official rights and ies. And, moreover, until we see other better testimony against Governor Dawson t what we find in the columns of the Advert we shall have very good reason to believe Dawson was as wise proper as was the removal of Reeder course, we would have preferred a South man; but we are not afraid to trust a Northman who 'lost his nomination' for Cong because of his 'vote to repeal the Misse "By the way, the President seems to he

won the hatred of all the fanatics of the North by the firmness with which he has resisted the vile machinations. His course ought to ha secured for him a meed of praise from e Southern man and every Southern paper. approval of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, his preement of the Fugitive Slave Law in sachusetts, and, more latterly, his remova-Reeder from the Governorship of Kansas, pr his determination impartially and justly t minister the laws, and to secure to the S ournals, even in Virginia, which affect to his soundness on the Slavery question, a which are recklessly bestowing upon him about

editor has not condescended to notice the ur text of the Administration, that he had been guilty of a violation of law in speculating upon his devotion to "the powers that be," ar the faithfulness with which he reflects the artiments and indicates the real motives which

in explaining the removal of Reeder: "For reasons not to be considered in a hast thus most directly endangered; but they are far from justifying the illegal and reprehensible and growth of the Territory of Kansas, a do ock has occurred between the representative of the people of that Territory and the Govern

> ritory had been brought to a standstill." We presume that these facts and averme of the President's best friends, including a mem ber of his Cabinet, will satisfy every reasonable man that his Excellency has "paltered in : cover his guilty participation in the diabolics

scheme of introducing Slavery into Kansas.

States formed associations, called "Emigrant gal voting as lightly as possible. He roars the Aid Societies," to promote the settlement of ruffians "as gently as any sucking dove: " and Kansas by freemen. This they had a clear instead of giving us a minute history of the se constitutional right to do, and they would have ries of outrages upon the Kansas ballot boxes. been recreant to freedom and right if they had perpetrated by Atchison and his hordes of Mis not done so. They had no other means of sourians, we are told, in honeyed phrase, that rescuing Kansas from the curse of Slavery, to "angry accusations that illegal votes had been which the perfidy of President Pierce and his polled abounded on all sides, and imputation coadjutors had doomed it. It was not this were made, both of frand and violence." W generation, but the last, which "endeavored to are then told that all was made right by the impose, through the agency of Congress, their certificates granted by Governor Reeder to : particular views of social organization" upon large majority of the members of the Legisla the territory west and north of Missouri. That ture. We shall not undertake the defence imposition was accomplished chiefly by South- Governor Reeder. We believe, however, that ern votes, on condition of admitting Missouri his explanation of his course on this occasion into the Union with Slavery. The South ad- is the fact, that while he had abundant reason hered to the bargain as long as she had any- to know that a majority of the members were thing to make by it; but when it came to the elected by fraud and violence, by Missouri votes turn of the North to receive her consideration, he had no official evidence to sustain a decision the South, with Punic faith and with indelible to that effect; and such was the reign of terror dishonor, flew the contract. She not only did at that time in Kansas, in consequence of the so, but purchased a sufficient number of North- presence of an overwhelming force of armed ern men to aid her in its annulment. The ruffians, that the people of the Territory were treachery of General Pierce and his friends, overawed, and prevented from contesting the therefore, made it necessary for the Northern seats of those who were notoriously elected by people to resort to Emigrant Aid Societies, in the votes of resident Missourians. The sand order to people Kansas with freemen. It was tion of the Governor is not, therefore, final. charged, when the effort was first made to repeal has no binding force whatever upon Congres the Missouri Compromise, that the object was and unless there are more traitors in that bod to secure the extension of Slavery; but the than we are willing to believe, the whole Legi-

In the first place, the requirement of an oat stubborn persistence of the Yankees in their to support particular laws is a gross infraction of civil freedom. The Constitution warrants nothing of the kind. All that a legal oath can embrace is the Constitution, "and all laws made in pursuance thereof." The very attempt to interpolate particular laws into an oath, implies